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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/075,152	05/08/1998	STEVEN A. MORLEY	PA556	3246
23696 7590 01/30/2008 QUALCOMM INCORPORATED 5775 MOREHOUSE DR. SAN DIEGO, CA 92121			EXAMINER BROWN, RUEBEN M	
			ART UNIT 2623	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 01/30/2008	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/075,152

Applicant(s)

MORLEY ET AL.

Examiner

Reuben M. Brown

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 October 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,14,16-41,43-47,49-55,59-70,72-82,84-108,110-121 and 123-150 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,14,16-41,43-47,49-55,59-70,72-82,84-108,110-121 and 123-150 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/31/2007 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 3/8/2007 have been considered, but they are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 3-8, 14, 20-21, 43, 46-47, 49-55, 59-61, 70, 72-82, 87-88, 110, 113-121, 123-133 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Buhro, (U.S. Pat # 5,440,336) in view of W. Fuller (U.S. Pat # 5,818,512) hereinafter referred to as W. Fuller & Chadda, (U.S. Pat # 6,266,817).

Considering amended claim 1, the claimed apparatus for distribution of image to a plurality of locations, comprising:

‘means for independently receiving at each of the plurality of viewing locations, the image and audio files in each auditorium reads on the combination of Buhro & Chadda. Buhro is specifically dedicated to teaching transmission and delivery of movie(s) material to a location that provides a local distribution feature, for instance using a satellite system 120, col. 3, lines 45-65. These movies are then stored in a digital storage unit 160 before redistribution to at least one of a plurality of decoder devices 170, 172, 174 & 176, (see Fig. 1 col. 4, lines 25-48). As for the claimed ‘independently’ Buhro does not explicitly discuss that they may be independently transmitted and received. However, Chadda teaches a system that stores the audio & video

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components to a program separately and also transmits/receive them separately as well, see col. 4, lines 52-65; col. 11, lines 42-52. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Buhro to independently transmit/receive audio & video components to a program, for the desirable benefit of allowing for differences in processing needs of the audio, as opposed to video, as taught by Chadda (col. 8, lines 52-65).

As for the additionally claimed 'encryption', Official Notice is taken that at the time the invention was made, encryption/decryption was old in the art, and was a well technique for maintaining privacy of transmitted information. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Buhro with the well known feature of encryption/decryption for the desirable improvement of ensuring that only the authorized receivers are able to access and view the transmitted information.

'the at least one compressed and encrypted image file and the plurality of compressed encrypted audio files are associable using at least one identifier for each of the encrypted image file and the plurality of audio files', reads on the frame sequence number, time stamp used to synchronize the audio & video, see Chadda, col. 8, lines 47-58; col. 12, lines 50-67.

Furthermore, since the audio & video information is transmitted as MPEG stream, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to use the well known MPEG protocol/labels of program_ID or event_ID, in order to associate the corresponding audio & video with a particular program includes header information that identifies them with a particular program.

Regarding the further claimed feature of 'independently receiving the compressed and encrypted image and audio files in each auditorium', Buhro does not discuss a plurality of locations within a theater. Nevertheless, W. Fuller discusses a local area system with a plurality of room terminals. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Buhro according to W. Fuller distributing the program material to a plurality of locations within a destination, at least for the purpose of servicing multiple different audiences simultaneously.

'means for independently decrypting and decompressing the image and audio files in each auditorium', is also met by the combination of references. Specifically Chadda teaches that the audio & video may be independently received/stored and processed (Fig. 1). Furthermore, W. Fuller teaches that all of the features of the decoding/decompression technology (i.e., MPEG decoder card) may be located at each terminal 208, instead of being centrally located at the server 202, see col. 5, lines 51-67; col. 7, lines 39-45 & col. 28, lines 42-47.

'at least one projection system and sound system in each auditorium for receiving the decrypted and decompressed image files and audio files, respectively, presenting the image and audio information in synchronization' Buhro does not explicitly discuss that the local video distribution network may be a cinema or theatre. Official Notice is taken that it was well known in the art at the time the invention was made, to transmit video programming to a theatre location. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

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was made, to modify Buhro to provide a projector, for the desirable benefit of displaying the transmitted video to a large audience of viewers.

As for the amended claimed features of ' distributing the stored images to a plurality of theater systems at at least one preselected times', W. Fuller teaches that the video programming maybe distributed at "prescheduled times", (col. 10, lines 50-67) which reads on the subject matter. The claimed "preselected offset times", also reads on pre-scheduled times disclosed in W. Fuller.

Considering claims 3 & 72, Chadda teaches that ~~separate~~ ^{separate} decoder for audio & video and that these decoder may require separate memory, which would read on the claimed, 'non-contiguous', col. 9, lines 1-61

Considering claims 4-6 & 73-75, M. Fuller teaches variable compression and transmission of audio & video files, that are remotely compressed, (col. 5, lines 55-67; col. 6, lines 17-38; col. 9, lines 14-30; col. 10, lines 5-26). Furthermore, the claimed encryption was address above in the rejection of claims 1 & 70.

Considering claims 7 & 76, the associated audio & video streams in Chadda, use an identifier to synchronize audio with associated video, col. 9, lines 1-5& col. 12, lines 49-65.

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Considering claims 8 & 77, the claimed subject matter reads on the disclosure in Buhro that the server may store multiple audio channels, Fig. 2A.

Considering claims 78-79, the subject matter reads on Chadda, Fig. 1.

Considering claim 80, see Chadda, col. 2, lines 55-67.

Considering claim 81, Chadda teaches computerized workstation, SparcStation 20, col. 14, lines 44-50.

Considering claims 14 & 82, the claimed subject matter reads on the combination of Guido & W. Fuller.

Considering claims 20-21 & 87-88, Official Notice is taken that placing watermarks in video images was very well known in the art at the time the invention was made. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Guido, to include watermarking at least for the desirable advantage of additional security measures.

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Considering claims 43 & 110, Buhro is based on programming being ordered.

Considering claims 46-47 & 113-114, as for the claimed feature of simultaneously or staggering the time of delivery to some of the cinema halls, Official Notice is taken that at the time the invention was made, it was well known to provide video information to a plurality of destinations according to a schedule. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Buhro to transmit video data to a plurality of different auditoriums within a cinema hall, according to a schedule at least for the desirable improvement of a more flexible system.

Considering claims 49-50 & 115-116, the claimed subject reads on the combination of Buhro and W. Fuller, which teaches a central storage system within a particular local system. W. Fuller shows a disk array 610, within the video server 202, see Fig. 6.

Considering claims 51-52 & 117-118, even though W. Fuller discloses the use of a disk array 610 to store movie data, striping is not specifically taught. Nevertheless, Official Notice is taken that at the time the invention was made, striping was old in the art. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to utilize striping, at least for the improvement of increased efficiency in off-loading.

Considering claims 53 & 119, W. Fuller teaches monitoring the movies ordered by subscribers, at least for billing purposes, col. 10, lines 59-67.

Considering claims 54-55, 59-60, 120-121 & 123-125, W. Fuller is directed to distribution of video data in a local environment, col. 9, lines 28-65; col. 10, lines 11-50. Furthermore, W. Fuller teaches that the video content may be delivered according to a schedule, which reads on 'programmable control'. The combination of auditorium(s) within a movie site as discussed in Buhro, with the local distribution of W. Fuller reads on the claims.

Considering claims 61 & 126, the claimed subject reads on the use of MPEG, which is taught by Guido & W. Fuller.

Considering claim 70, the amended claimed method or distribution of image and audio information to viewing locations, comprise method steps that correspond directly with subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claim 1, and is likewise treated.

4. Claims 16-19, 44, 84-86 & 111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buhro, in view of Chadda & W. Fuller, further in view of Banker, (U.S. Pat # 6,005,938).

Considering claims 16-17, 30, 44, 84 & 111, Buhro does not teach receiving encrypted data at separate time from the audio/video. Nevertheless, Banker discloses transmitting a session key at a time separate from the encrypted information, col. 1, lines 37-67. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Buhro

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with the feature of transmitting decryption or cryptographic key information at a separate time from the audio/video information, as taught by Banker, at least to ensure that the information is at least received before the actual encrypted data.

As for claim 44, even though Banker teaches decryption, the above references do not specifically teach providing a decoder/decrypter for each image projection system within the system. It would have been obvious and one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, would have been motivated to modify Buhro to provide a decrypter for each image projection system, at least for the desirable advantage of a more distributed system that reduces bottlenecks, since it would not be required to decrypt all of the video data at a central location.

Considering claims 18 & 85, Banker teaches that the system includes a time interval for the use of the session key, which avoids the receiver having indefinite access to encrypted data, see col. 2, lines 24-665 & col. 3, lines 5-30 & col. 4, lines 40-58

Considering claims 19 & 86, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the combination of Buhro & Banker to overwrite invalid decryption key information for the desirable advantage of re-using its memory, thereby conserving storage capacity at the receiver.

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5. Claims 45 & 112, is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Buhro in view of Chadda, W. Fuller and Banker according to claim 44 and further in view of Gulla (WO # 97/06637).

Considering claims 45 & 112, the Buhro reference does not discuss any intrusion detection algorithm. Nevertheless Gulla, which is in the same field of endeavor of movie distributed to remote cinema halls, teaches protection the recording apparatus with an intrusion detection means that includes a self-destruction of the memory content, when an intrusion is detected, page 13, lines 6-13. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Buhro with the technique of detecting intrusion and destroying data upon an intrusion as taught by Gulla, for the desirable improvement of ensuring the movie data will only be accessed by authorized users of the instant movie data.

6. Claims 9-13, 22-41, 62-69, 89-108 & 134-150 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over W. Fuller, in view of Songer, (U.S. Pat # 5,696,560) & Banker & Chadda.

Considering claims 136 & 143, the claimed apparatus and method for distribution of digitized image to viewing locations, comprising:

'a central facility for receiving and storing digitized audio & video data', is met by the video server 202, see Fig. 4 & Fig. 6; col. 11, lines 65-67 thru col. 12, lines 1-11.

As for the claimed 'means for encrypting, compressing and transferring the encrypted compressed audio & video data to a plurality of auditoriums, W. Fuller teaches compression but not encryption. Nevertheless, Banker teaches using cryptography in the transmission of video data, (col. 1, lines 37-67). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify W. Fuller to use encryption as taught by Banker, at least to ensure the reception of programming only by authorized subscribers.

Regarding the claimed "plurality of auditoriums", W. Fuller does not discuss auditorium. However, Songer teaches the distribution of movie to theaters to be displayed to an audience, (Fig. 1). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify W. Fuller to transmit the video data to a cinema, as shown by Songer, at least in order to provide the movie to a wider range of people simultaneously.

The claimed feature of pre-selected times reads on the disclosure of W. Fuller of a subscriber selecting movies from a schedule of times, col. 10, lines 52-53.

'the at least one compressed and encrypted image file and the plurality of compressed encrypted audio files are associable using at least one identifier for each of the encrypted image file and the plurality of audio files', reads on the frame sequence number, time stamp used to

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synchronize the audio & video, Chadda, col. 8, lines 47-58; col. 12, lines 50-67. Furthermore, since the audio & video information is transmitted as MPEG stream, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to use the well-known MPEG protocol/labels of program_ID or event_ID, in order to associate the corresponding audio & video with a particular program, including header information that identifies them with a particular program. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify W. Fuller with feature of an associated identifier, for linking audio & video components, at least for the benefit of ensuring the audio component is played with the correct corresponding video component.

Considering claims 9-10, the subject matter reads on Chadda, Fig. 1.

Considering claim 11, see Chadda, col. 2, lines 55-67..

Considering claim 12, Songer discloses using telecine technology, col. 4, lines 65-67.

Considering claim 13, Chadda teaches computerized workstation, SparcStation 20, col. 14, lines 44-50.

Considering claim 22, W. Fuller teaches transmission of data over a satellite connection to the video server, but does discuss wireless distribution within the site, even though Ethernet

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LAN technology is taught. Official Notice is taken that wireless LAN technology was known in the art at the time the invention was made. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to operate W. Fuller using a wireless LAN technique, at least for the known benefit of a more portable system.

Considering claims 23, W. Fuller meets the claimed subject matter.

Considering claims 24-25, MPEG may be compressed at different rates.

Considering claims 26, 28, 93 & 95 Official Notice is taken that numerous error detection algorithms, such as adding a checksum to transmitted data, and allowing adjustments in transfer characteristics was old in the art at the time the invention was made. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to operate W. Fuller in a manner wherein checksum technology and adjusting terminal parameters were used, in order to ensure video data is correctly received by the receiving system.

Considering claim 27, W. Fuller discloses the use of satellites in order to transmit video data, see Fig. 1.

Considering claim 29, W. Fuller discloses a two-way system.

Considering claims 30 & 97, while teaching scrambling, does not teach receiving encrypted data a separate time from the audio/video. Nevertheless, Banker discloses transmitting a session key at a time separate from the encrypted information, col. 1, lines 37-67. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify W. Fuller with the feature of transmitting decryption or cryptographic key information at a separate time from the audio/video information, as taught by Banker, at least to ensure that the information is at least received before the actual encrypted data.

Considering claim 31-32, W. Fuller does not teach the well-known flow control technique of request for re-transmission of data due to errors. However, Official Notice is taken that request-retransmission was very well known in the art at the time the invention was made. It would have been obvious for of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to operate W. Fuller in a manner utilizing the request retransmission technique, at least for the known benefits of an efficient protocol for ensuring the receiver only decodes image data above a certain threshold.

Considering claims 33-35, the claimed subject matter reads on the system control computer 206 and video server 202, see Fig. 2 & Fig. 4 of W. Fuller.

Considering claims 36, W. Fuller teaches the use of MPEG data, which reads on packet type data.

Considering claim 37, Guido teaches that the two-way link may utilize the Internet, col. 4, lines 46-54 & Fig. 1.

Considering claims 38-39 & 96, 100-102 W. Fuller & Songer only explicitly disclose that the satellite system delivers video data to the subscriber. Official Notice is taken that at the time the invention was made, two-way satellite systems were well known in the art. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify W. Fuller to deliver upstream traffic over a satellite system, at least for the advantage of a higher bandwidth channel that the return data from subscribers at a higher speed.

Considering claims 40-41, the claimed network management system that present images at authorized times and provides operational control of the auditoriums, reads on the operation of W. Fuller.

Considering claims 62-63, W. Fuller teaches the optional use of fiber optic technology, col. 9, lines 61-63.

Considering claim 64, both Songer and W. Fuller teach satellite transmission.

Considering claims 65, Songer teaches that movies may be distributed on a transportable medium, col. 4, lines 58-60.

Considering claims 66-67, Official Notice is taken that at the time the invention was made, it was well known in the art store and transport video data on optical and magnetic media, It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to store and transport video data on magnetic or optical media, at least for the benefit of a higher storage capacity than tape, which is discussed in Songer.

Considering claims 68-69, the claimed archiving medium reads on the video server 202, in W. Fuller.

Considering claim 89, Songer teaches the use a satellite to transfer audio/video to movie theaters, col. 4, lines 55-65.

Considering claims 90, Songer & W. Fuller meets the claimed subject matter.

Considering claims 91-92, Chadda teaches the different compression rates, col. 8, lines 46-67; col. 11, lines 25-52.

Considering claims 93 & 95 Official Notice is taken that numerous error detection algorithms, such as adding a checksum to transmitted data, and allowing adjustments in transfer characteristics was old in the art at the time the invention was made. It would have been obvious for of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to operate Songer in

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manner wherein checksum technology and adjusting terminal parameters were used, in order to ensure video data is correctly received by the receiving system.

Considering claim 94, Songer discloses the use of satellites in order to transmit video data, see Fig. 1.

Considering claim 98-99, Songer does not teach the well-known flow control technique of request for re-transmission of data due to errors. However, Official Notice is taken that request-retransmission was very well known in the art at the time the invention was made. It would have been obvious for of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to operate Guido in a manner utilizing the request retransmission technique, at least for the known benefits of an efficient protocol for ensuring the receiver only decodes image data above a certain threshold.

Considering claim 103, Guido teaches the use of MPEG data, which reads on packet type data.

Considering claim 104, Guido teaches that the two-way link may utilize the Internet, col. 4, lines 46-54 & Fig. 1.

Considering claims 105-106, Songer only explicitly discloses that the satellite system delivers video data to the subscriber. Official Notice is taken that at the time the invention was

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made, two-way satellite systems were well known in the art. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Songer to deliver upstream traffic over a satellite system, at least for the advantage of a higher bandwidth channel that the return data from subscribers at a higher speed.

Considering claims 107-108, the claimed network management system that present images at authorized times and provides operational control of the auditoriums, reads on the operation of central site 2, which controls the distribution of video data to a plurality of movie theaters 6, col. 4, lines 46-53.

Considering claims 127-128, W. Fuller teaches the optional use of fiber optic technology, col. 9, lines 61-63.

Considering claim 129, Songer teaches that movies may be distributed on a transportable medium, col. 1, lines 15-40.

Considering claims 130-131, Official Notice is taken that at the time the invention was made, it was well known in the art store and transport video data on optical and magnetic media, It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to store and transport video data on magnetic or optical media, at least for the benefit of a higher storage capacity than tape, which is discussed in Guido.

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Considering claims 132-133, the claimed archiving medium reads on the video server 202, in W. Fuller.

Considering claim 134, Banker discloses transmission over a cable network.

Considering claim 135, the claimed redundancy reads on the disk array 610 of W. Fuller.

Considering claims 137 & 144, Songer, while teaching scrambling, does not teach receiving encrypted data a separate time from the audio/video. Nevertheless, Banker discloses transmitting a session key at a time separate from the encrypted information, col. 1, lines 37-67. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify W. Fuller with the feature of transmitting decryption or cryptographic key information at a separate time from the audio/video information, as taught by Banker, at least to ensure that the information is at least received before the actual encrypted data.

Considering claims 138-139 & 145-147, Banker teaches that the system includes a time interval for use of the session key, which avoids the receiver having indefinite access to encrypted data, see col. 2, lines 24-665 & col. 3, lines 5-30 & col. 4, lines 40-58

Considering claim 140, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the combination of W. Fuller & Banker to overwrite

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invalid decryption key information for the desirable advantage of re-using its memory, thereby conserving storage capacity at the receiver.

Considering claim 148, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the combination of Guido & Banker to overwrite invalid decryption key information for the desirable advantage of re-using its memory, thereby conserving storage capacity at the receiver.

Considering claims 141, 142 & 149-150, Official Notice is taken that watermarking was known in the art at the time the invention was made. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify W. Fuller to use watermarking and the time of presentation of the watermarking, as an additional security feature.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

A) Yurt Teaches transmitting and storing digital audio separate from its associated video.

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Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
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or faxed to:

(571) 273-8300, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or:


(571) 273-7290 (for informal or draft communications, please label
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Reuben M. Brown M. Brown whose telephone number is (571) 272-7290. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F(8:30-6:00), First Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Kelley can be reached on (571) 272-7331. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300 for regular communications and After Final communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Reuben M. Brown


REUBEN M. BROWN
PATENT EXAMINER